

N^o 24,939



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Complete Specification Left, 11th Aug., 1904—Accepted, 15th Sept., 1904

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

“Hygienic Apparatus for the Cure of Consumption, and any Inflammation of the Chest, Lungs or Bronchial Tubes.”

I, MARIE DÉSIÉ CHARLES VINCENT, Vicomte de Kerckhove, Gentleman, of Jesseren, Belgium, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

5 This invention relates to hygienic apparatus employed for treating patients suffering from consumption or any inflammation of the chest, lungs or bronchial tubes, the object being to provide an apparatus by which a patient may be able to breathe pure air which is raised to the temperature and treated with the volatile or other medicament required for the particular disease or stage of the disease from which the patient is suffering.

10 The invention briefly consists in an apparatus, preferably adaptable to a window frame or wall of any ordinary apartment, and comprising an outer sieve or filter leading to a number of chambers or receptacles for volatile medicaments successively connected by conduits and disposed within a reservoir containing heated water or other suitable heating medium, the last chamber
15 or any of them being fitted with a flexible or other tube terminating in a valved nozzle adapted to be placed in the mouth of the patient to enable the treated air to be freely breathed, but to prevent return of the foul breath.

In carrying out the invention according to one modification a reservoir containing fresh or salt water, or any other suitable liquid, is provided with a heating
20 tube or coil to enable the water to be heated to the temperature required for the particular case under treatment. Hot air or steam may be employed for heating the water but it is preferred to employ an ordinary oil or gas lamp the heated burnt air or gases from which are led, in a suitable manner through the heating coil or tube. The reservoir may be fitted with a thermometer and
25 the heating coil or the lamp fitted with any suitable regulator for governing the temperature of the water or other liquid.

Within the reservoir and preferably near the top thereof three or any other number of small chambers or receptacles are arranged, one being connected by a conduit with a funnel or other shaped sieve or filter arranged outside
30 the window frame or wall of an apartment, or in any other position capable of supplying fresh pure air. The several chambers or receptacles in the reservoir are successively connected by straight or coiled pipes the last one being fitted with a flexible or other pipe terminating in a nozzle fitted with non-return valves and so arranged that the patient can place it in the mouth and freely breathe
35 the treated air but cannot return any foul air to the apparatus.

The different receptacles are intended to receive such medical substances of a more or less volatile nature, as are prescribed for the special disease or stage of disease for which the patient is being treated. Such substances are put in the first second or last receptacle according to their volatility and to the quantity
40 of vapour that is required to be mixed with the air to be breathed, the last receptacle being the hottest and having the strongest power of volatilisation and the first having the feeblest.

Each receptacle is fitted with a lid adapted, if desired, to receive the breathing

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Hygienic Apparatus for the Cure of Consumption, &c.

tube, so that the patient may be provided with heated or tepid air, according to prescription.

All parts of the apparatus are suitably provided with insulating material.

The invention is not confined to any particular method of heating the air nor to any special number of sieves or filters or number of the receptacles or 5 chambers or their tubular connections as such may be varied to suit any special requirements, so long as the fresh outside air may be filtered, heated and treated with the volatile medicament prescribed for the disease under treatment.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1903.

MARKS & CLERK,
18, Southampton Buildings. London, W.C.
13, Temple Street. Birmingham, and
30, Cross Street Manchester. Agents.

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

**Hygienic Apparatus for the Cure of Consumption, and any Inflam- 15
mation of the Chest, Lungs or Bronchial Tubes.**

MARIE DÉsirÉ CHARLES VINCENT, Vicomte de Kerckhove, (Gentleman, of Jesseren, Belgium do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement: 20

This invention relates to hygienic apparatus employed for treating patients suffering from consumption or any inflammation of the chest, lungs or bronchial tubes, the object being to provide an apparatus by which a patient may be able to breathe pure air which is raised to the temperature and treated with the volatile or other medicament required for the particular disease or stage 25 of the disease from which the patient is suffering.

The invention briefly consists in an apparatus, preferably adaptable to a window frame or wall of any ordinary apartment, and comprising an outer sieve or filter leading to a number of chambers or receptacles for volatile medicaments successively connected by conduits and disposed within a reservoir 30 containing heated water or other suitable heating medium, the last chamber or any of them being fitted with a flexible or other tube terminating in a valved nozzle adapted to be placed in the mouth of the patient to enable the treated air to be freely breathed, but to prevent return of the foul breath.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 35

Figures 1, 2 and 3 are respectively side sectional elevation, end sectional elevation, and plan with cover removed, of an apparatus arranged according to one modification of the invention.

Figure 4 is a plan illustrating another form.

In carrying out the invention according to one modification a reservoir *d* containing fresh or salt water, or any other suitable liquid, is provided with a heating tube or coil *e* to enable the water to be heated to the temperature required for the particular case under treatment. Hot air or steam may be employed for heating the water but it is preferred to employ an ordinary oil or gas lamp *i* the heated burnt air or gases from which are led, in a suitable manner through 45 the heating coil or tube *e*. The reservoir *d* may be fitted with a thermometer and the heating coil or the lamp fitted with any suitable regulator for governing the temperature of the water or other liquid.

Within the reservoir and preferably near the top thereof three or any other number of small chambers or receptacles *b* are arranged, one being connected 50 by a conduit with a funnel or other shaped sieve or filter *a* arranged outside

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the window frame or wall of an apartment, or in any other position capable of supplying fresh pure air. The several chambers or receptacles *b* in the reservoir *d* are successively connected by straight or coiled pipes *c* the last chamber being fitted with a flexible or other pipe *f* terminating in a nozzle
 5 fitted with non-return valves and so arranged that the patient can place it in the mouth and freely breathe the treated air but cannot return any foul air to the apparatus.

The different receptacles are intended to receive such medical substances of a more or less volatile nature, as are prescribed for the special disease or stage
 10 of disease for which the patient is being treated. Such substances are put in the first, second or last receptacle according to their volatility and to the quantity of vapour that is required to be mixed with the air to be breathed, the last receptacle being the hottest and having the strongest power of volatilisation and the first having the feeblest.

15 Each receptacle is fitted with a lid or cork adapted, if desired, to receive the breathing tube *f*, so that the patient may be provided with heated or tepid air, according to prescription. A thermometer *h* may be fitted to each or one receptacle or chamber if desired.

All parts of the apparatus are suitably provided with insulating material.
 20 Instead of connecting a series of chambers by tubes in the manner above described a continuous coil may be employed as shown in Figure 4, cocks *g* adapted to receive the flexible pipe *f* being fitted at intervals on the coil. A chamber *j* or chambers may be interposed in the coil to receive medicaments.

The invention is not confined to any particular method of heating the air nor
 25 to any special number of sieves or filters or number of the receptacles or chambers or their tubular connections as such may be varied to suit any special requirements, so long as the fresh outside air may be filtered, heated and treated with the volatile medicament prescribed for the disease under treatment.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said
 30 invention and in what manner the same is to be performed I declare that what I claim is:—

1. An apparatus for treating patients suffering from consumption or the like, consisting of a filter for fresh air and a chamber or series of connected chambers suitably heated and provided with a delivery tube terminating in a
 35 nozzle fitted with a non-return valve, substantially as hereinbefore described.

2. An apparatus for treating patients suffering from consumption or the like, consisting of a filter adapted to deliver fresh and pure air to a series of chambers immersed in a heated water jacket, one or more of the chambers being fitted with a removable cover or covers to permit insertion of medicaments or anti-
 40 septics and also being fitted with a nozzle to receive a delivery tube terminating in a mouth piece fitted with a non return valve, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. An apparatus for treating patients suffering from consumption or the like, arranged and employed in the manner substantially as hereinbefore described
 45 with reference to Figures 1, 2 and 3 of the accompanying drawings.

4. An apparatus for treating patients suffering from consumption or the like, arranged and employed in the manner substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figure 4 of the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1904.

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MARKS & CLERK,
 18, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.
 13, Temple Street, Birmingham, and
 30, Cross Street Manchester, Agents.



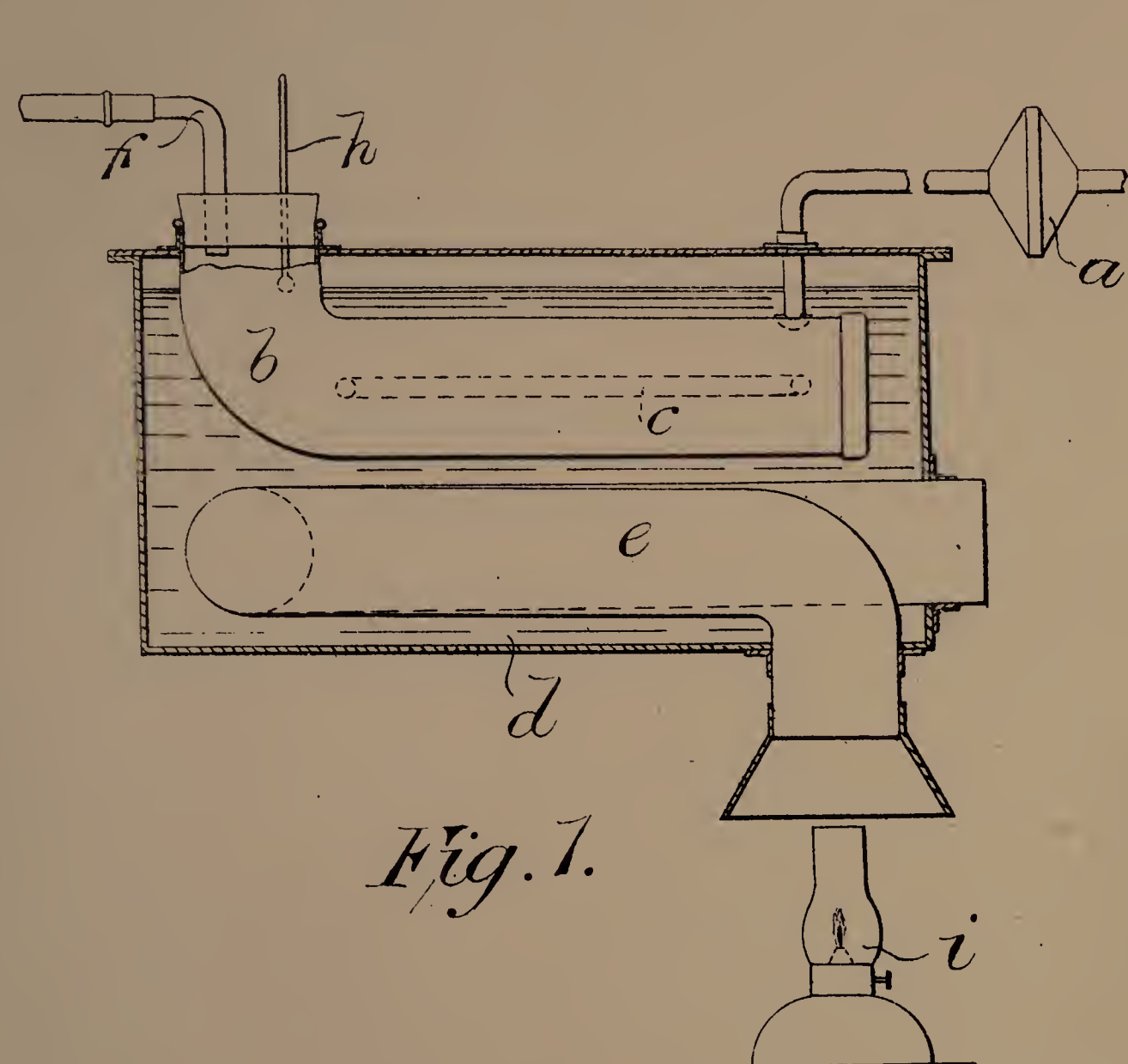


Fig. 1.

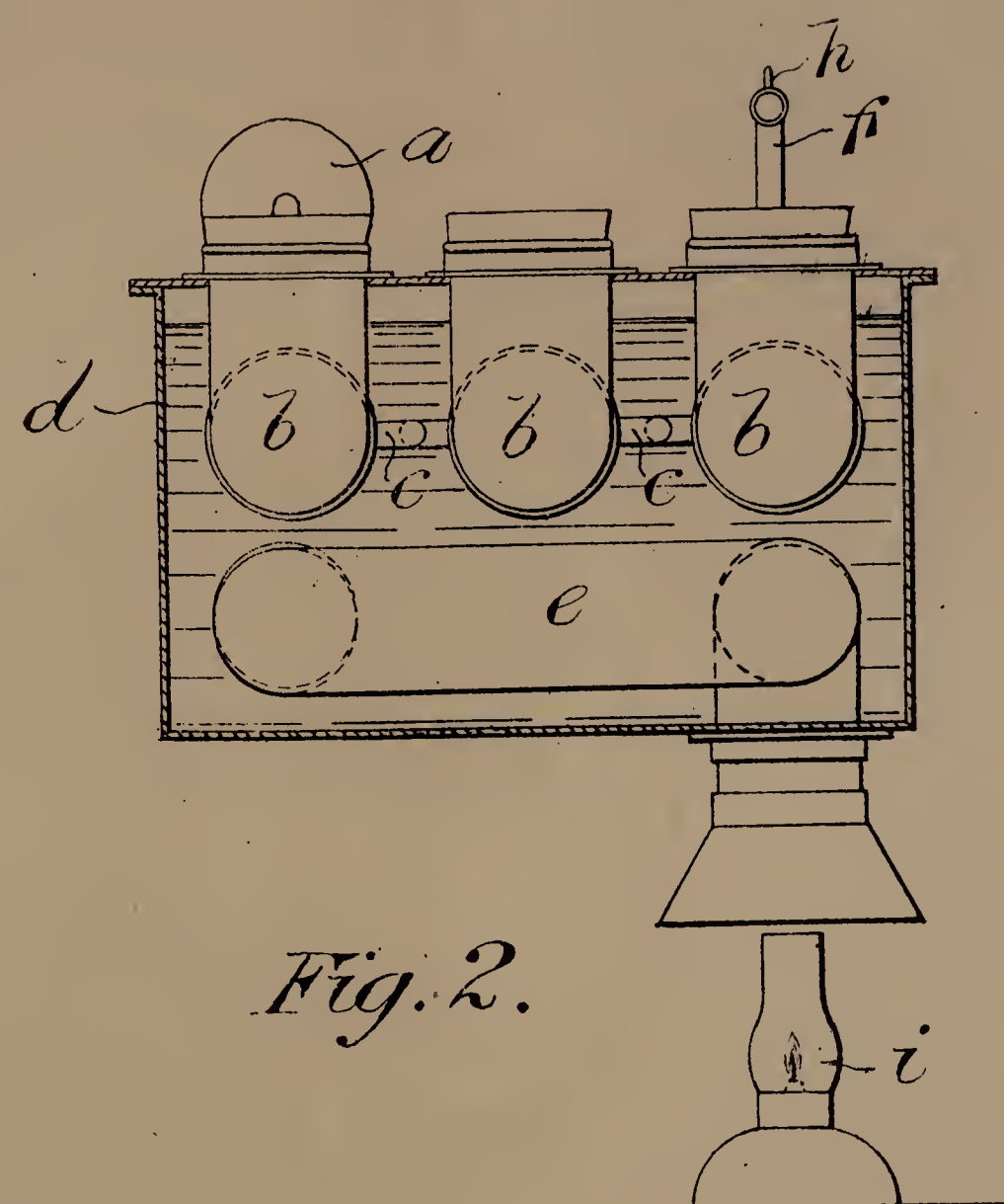


Fig. 2.

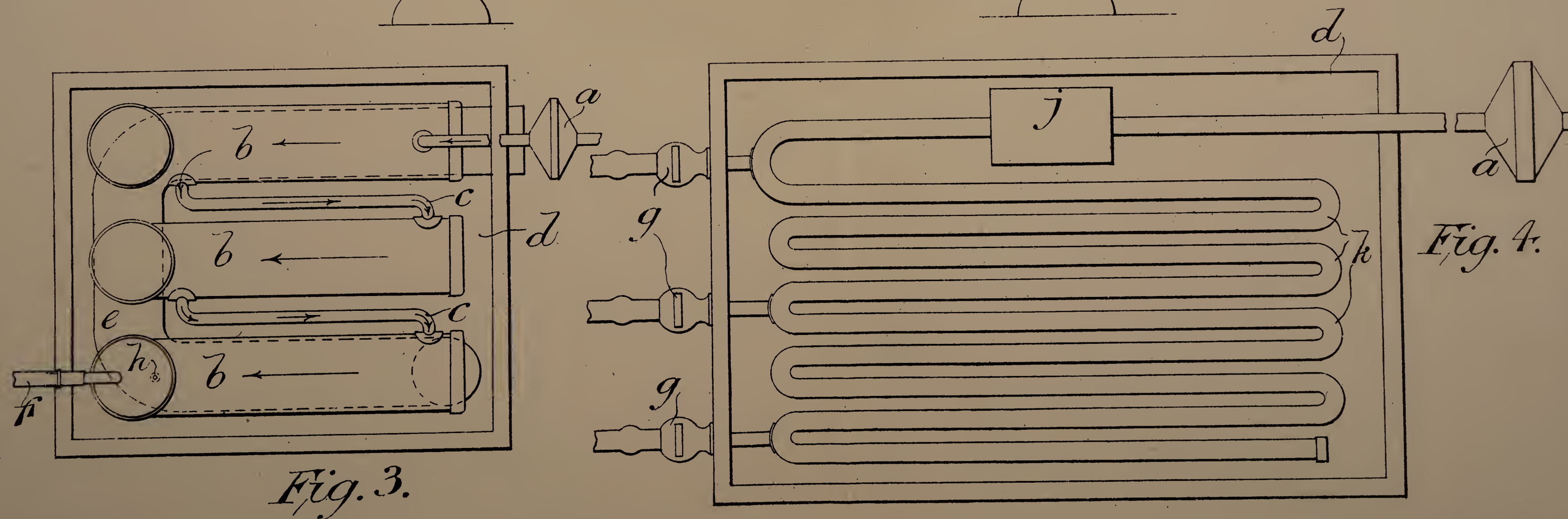


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale]

